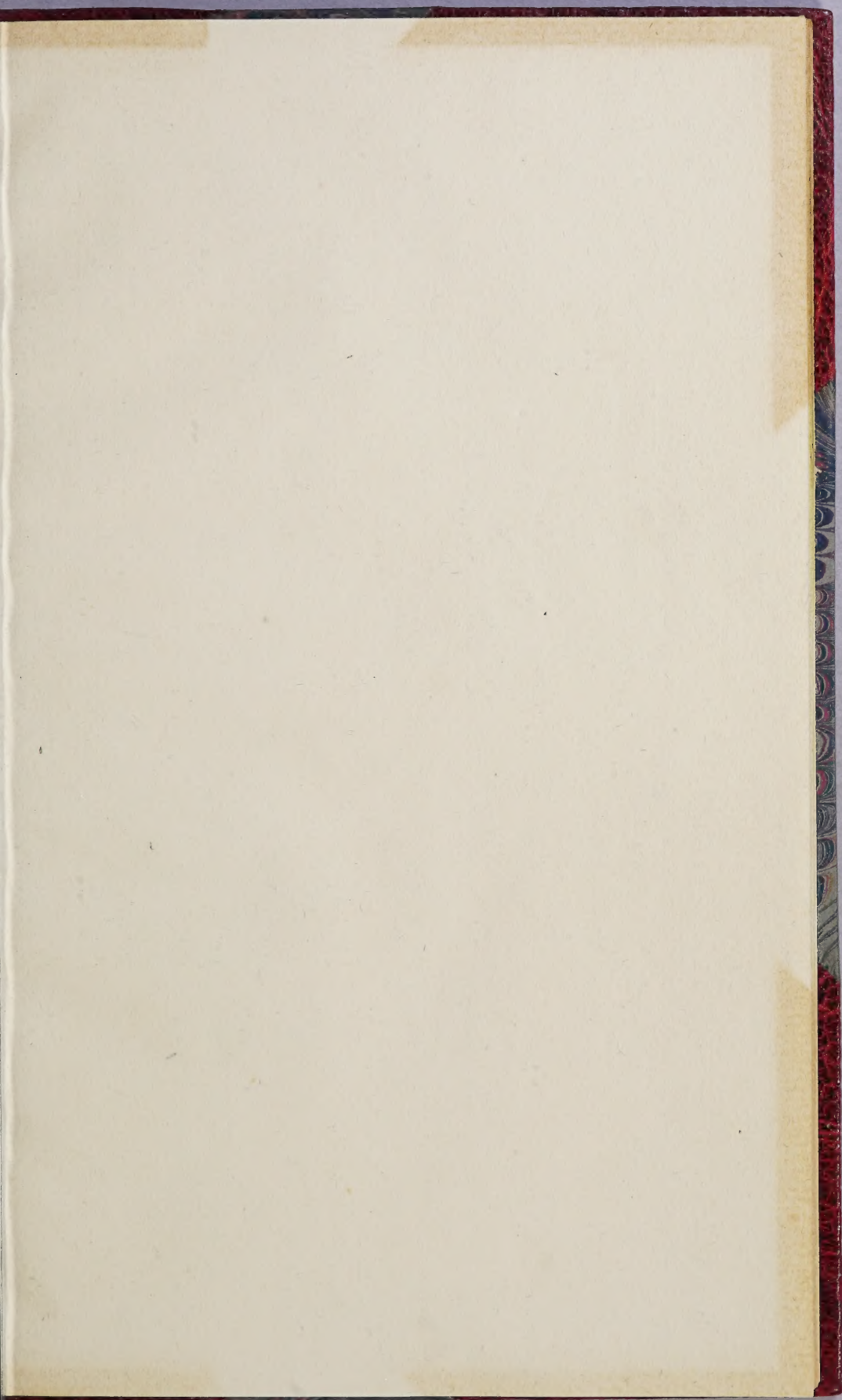


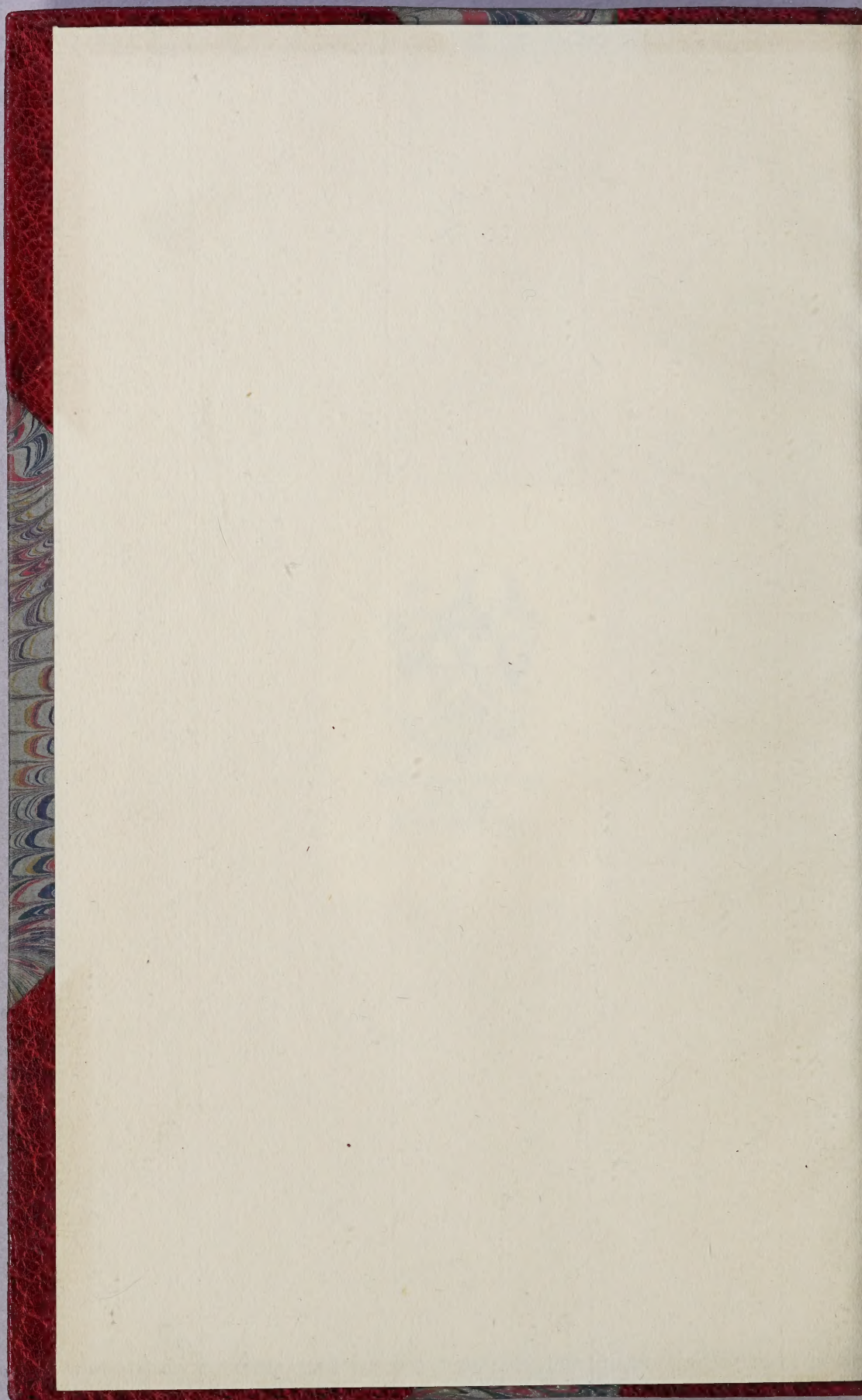


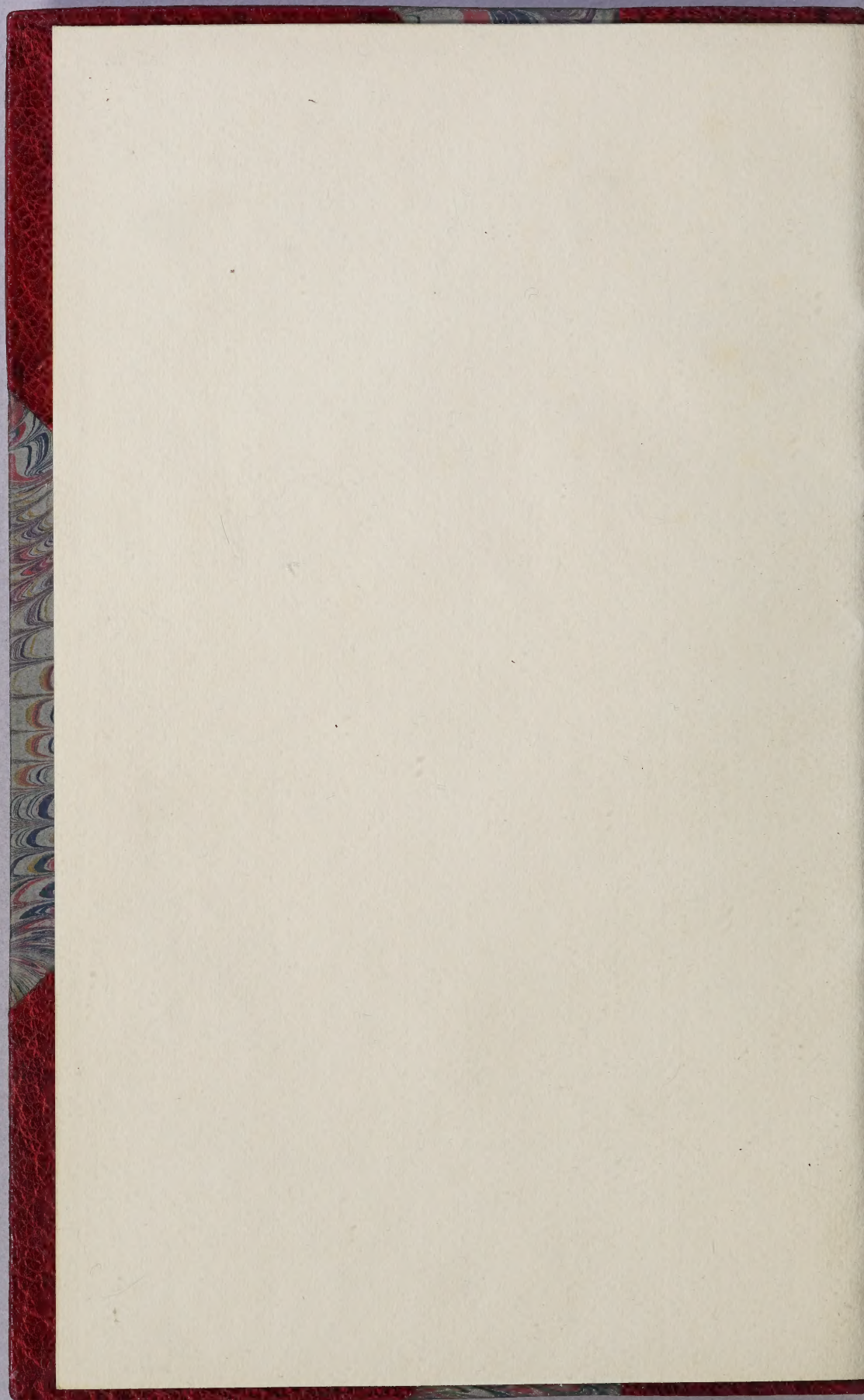
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A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

Expedition to *Carthageria*,

W I T H

Explanatory Notes and Observations;

*Ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium de-
fluxere, naturæ infirmitas accusatur; suam
quippe culpam actores ad negotia transfe-
runt.*

Sallust.



EDINBURGH,

Reprinted in the Year, MDCCXLIII.

106

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Expedition to Carthage

AND

Exploratory Notes and Observations

By J. H. COLEMAN, Esq.

Published by J. H. COLEMAN, Esq.

PRICE



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(a) and brought with her a *French Sloop*. The 13th the Fleet anchored at the Isle of *Vache*, about two Leagues to the Westward of *Port Louis*, where they stayed but four Days, having gained Intelligence the *French Fleet* was divided, and sailed; the Marquis *D'Antin* and twelve Sail being gone for *Old France*, and Mr. *Rocheffeulle* and six Sail for *Petit Guavas*. Upon which the Fleet went and anchored in *Tiberoon*, *Donna Maria*, and *Irish Bays*, to Wood and Water; and on the 25th sailed from thence, when the *Weymouth*, *Experiment*, and *Spence Sloop*, were dispatched a-head over to *Carthagena*, to sound *Punta Canoa Bay*, for the safer anchoring the Fleet, which arrived there the 5th of *March* in the Evening; and three Days after the same Ships, together with the *Dunkirk*, were ordered by the Admiral down off *Boccachica*, to sound and see if the Fleet might safely anchor there, and how near Ships might come to batter the Forts of *St. Philip* and *St. Jago*; and so soon as the Admiral had received the Reports from the Commanders of these Ships, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolved to send three eighty Gun Ships, the *Norfolk*, Captain *Graves*, the *Shrewsbury*, Captain *Townsend*, and the *Russell*, Captain *Norris*, to batter the Forts above-mentioned; the *Princess Amelia*, Captain *Hemmington*, to fire against the *Fascine Battery*, and the *Litchfield*, Captain

(a) When Captain *Dandridge*, of the *Wolf*, came into the Fleet, he acquainted the Admiral, that the Marquis *D'Antin* and twelve Ships of War were then in *Port Louis*, which was the Reason the Admiral pursued his Course to the Isle of *Vache*, where, when the Fleet arrived, a *French Officer* coming on board the *Weymouth*, told, the Marquis *D'Antin* was gone home: Upon the Admiral's being informed of this, he sent Captain *Knowles* up in the *Spence Sloop* to reconnoitre, who returned with Answer, that there was but one Ship of War in *Port Louis*, and that the rest were all light Merchant Ships; however, the Admiral chose to be more certain, and having an Opportunity of sending an Answer to the *French Officer's* Message, the next Day sent Captain *Knowles* and Captain *Boscawen* ashore to the Governor, who being politely received, and satisfied with their Remarks, returned in the Evening to the Admiral, and confirmed the foregoing Observation, who, without loss of Time, carried the Fleet where they could best and speediest be watered.

Captain *Cleveland*, against the little Battery of *Chamba*; (but these two last the Enemy had abandoned) and accordingly the 9th in the Morning they weighed Anchor from *Punta Canoa Bay*, together with Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, and the rest of his Division, (he being to command the Attack) and, about two Hours afterwards, the Admiral and the rest of the Fleet got under Sail: At Noon the *Norfolk*, *Russel*, and *Shrewsbury* began to canonade the Forts, and in about three Hours Time drove the Enemy from their Guns, and obliged them to abandon their Forts (*b*): Immediately on this Sir *Chaloner Ogle* made the Signal for landing the Troops, which was repeated by the Admiral, who was just come to an Anchor, a little to the Eastward, and, about five o' Clock in the Evening, a Body of Troops were landed without Opposition; but the General not thinking the Body sufficient, (he landing with them) embarked again in the Boats, and sent for more (*c*). About eight o' Clock they landed again, and went and took Possession of the Forts of *St. Philip* and *St. Jago*, and about nine the Bomb-ketches were carried in Shore, and began to play on the Castle of *Boccachica*. The three next Days were spent in landing the

(*b*) This Success was obtained by the Loss only of six Men aboard the *Norfolk* and *Russel*, but the *Shrewsbury*'s Cable being shot (before her other Anchor could be veered a-ground) she met with worse Luck: She drove so far as to open the whole Fire of the Castle of *Boccachica*, four of the Enemy's Ships of sixty and seventy Guns, that were moored athwart the Harbour's Mouth, the Battery of *St. Joseph*, and two Fascine Batteries that were on the *Barradera* Side; all this Fire she lay singly exposed to till dark, when she took the Benefit of the Land Wind, and ran off, being greatly shattered in her Hull, Masts, and Rigging, and a great many Men killed and wounded.

(*c*) It was a Body of eight hundred Grenadiers that first landed, who, during the Time that more Troops were sent for, (which was upwards of two Hours before they came) were kept in the Boats, within twenty Yards of the Shore, and so closely crowded, scarce one Man could have used his Arms, that, had they had any Enemy to have dealt with, but dastardly *Spaniards*, they must and would have been cut all to Pieces.

the Remainder of the Forces, the Baggage, &c. (d) and by the 16th all the Cannon, Mortars, and Ordnance-Stores were landed (e). But the principal Engineer not arriving till the 15th, no Spot was pitched upon for raising a Battery (f) against the Enemy, so that the

(d) During the first three Days the Troops were a-shore, they were employed in no one Thing, no not so much as to clear the Ground for their Encampment, but kept under Arms Night and Day; where, by the Heat of the Sun, on a white burning Sand, they were scorched to Death, and by the Inclemency of the Dews in the Night, they got Colds, so that many of them fell sick; whereas, had they been instantly employed to have encamped and opened Ground in the Woods for that Purpose, they would have been shaded by the Trees, freed from the burning Heat of the Sand, and many of them preserved from the Enemy's Shot that missed our Battery.

(e) In the first Place, it must be observed, that there never was Application made what particular Ordnance-Stores, &c. to land, or any Scheme formed what Sort of Cannon might be necessary, or what Quantity of Stores wanting, but the whole was landed, and a considerable Part lost, by being washed off the Beach by the Sea, and several Carriages broke to Pieces by the Enemy's Shot, and the rest left in Heaps, in the utmost Confusion; notwithstanding there were near five hundred Seamen appointed for this Purpose; but those Officers, whose Business it was to have formed an Artillery Park, (though God knows they called this so) and disposed of the Stores in a regular Manner and Order, were——

(f) Such was the Knowledge of the Sub-Engineers, that not one of them knew where to chuse out a Spot of Ground for raising a Battery, neither had they prepared Fascines, Pickets, or any Materials, till their Principal arrived, and after he had pitched on a Place, he made a Demand of thirty thousand Fascines of twelve Foot long, twenty thousand of nine Foot long, and forty thousand Pickets, whereas one thousand five hundred Fascines built the Battery) who, *Vauban* like, would not begin to work, till all his Materials were on the Spot; and then, with five hundred Seamen, two or three hundred Blacks, and as many Soldiers as the General could spare for Pioneers, he was ten Days erecting a Battery; and, when it was done, it was parallel to neither Face nor Curtain of the Fortification, and the Breach was made in the angular Point of the Bastion; neither was there any safe Communication with it, for no Trench was ever cut, or proposed, only a Path through the Woods, and that almost in a strait Line; so that every Shot enfiladed it, and killed twenty Times the Number of Men going to and from the Battery, that were killed every where else during the Siege; nor would the Engineer be prevailed on

the clearing a few Bushes away, down by the Water Side, for to pitch their Tents, was all the material Work the Army did for near a Week; and the Enemy was contented to let them be pretty quiet, only now and then firing a Shot, until they opened a Bomb-Battery of four Mortars and some Royals on the 17th (g), and then the Fascine Battery on the *Barradera* Side annoyed them greatly, and particularly the Camp, so that they were obliged to remove it several Paces off.

(b) This being represented to the Admiral, Orders were given for all Boats of the Squadron to be ready at Midnight (manned and armed) to go to surprise the

on (any more than the General) to cut off the Communication from the Town to *Bocachica*, (by which they might have prevented the Enemy from receiving any Succours by Land, seen all their Motions in the Harbour, and hindred any Incursions from the Castle) notwithstanding the Admiral frequently solicited the General, and wrote to him to have it done.

(g) This Thing, called a Bomb-Battery, was also a Mark of the Genius and Understanding of the Engineers. It was a Platform, laid behind a small rising Rock, open on all Sides, no Communication to it, either by Trench, Epaulment, or any Security whatsoever, that the Enemy saw every Man (from the Castle) that went in or out, as they were obliged to pass over high Ground to come at the Battery; and then it lay quite exposed to the *Barradera* Battery, so that the Shot fired from thence passed in at one End, and out at the other; and if they did no Execution there, were sure to do some in the Camp. And as to the Usefulness of it, and the Service that was performed by the excellent Bombardeers, every idle Spectator was a Judge; though it was oftentimes observed, by Order, that not six Shells out of forty had done Execution, and that, on the contrary, scarce one of forty of the Enemy's ever missed.

(b) The Camp (it has been observed before) was pitched on a low Sand, but being sheltered (as a direct Object) from the *Barradera* Battery, by the Rock that *St. Philip* stood on, could not be seen, but, lying in the Line of Direction of the Shot fired from thence at the famous Bomb Battery, was sure to be flanked by every Shot which missed that; and though it might be prudent to try Movings on this Occasion, yet it was a bad Example to the Soldiers, especially when the Chiefs moved off first, and the Thing was done without regular and publick Orders; besides the Time it took up at that Conjunction, when more material Works

were

the *Barradera* Battery, and the Command given to Captain *Boscawen* (i), in which they happily succeeded, spiked up all the Guns; burnt the Carriages, Platforms, and Guard-house; destroyed the Magazine, and took

were in Hand, and the Army lessening every Day by Sickness, which was not to be regained. Whereas, had the Encampment been formed, at first, a few Yards up in the Woods, none of the Enemy's Guns could have been brought to bear on it, nor indeed would they have been able to have discovered where it was; besides the great Advantage of Men's being cool, and particularly after working; but, as it was placed, instead of a cool Retreat, to retire to Rest after being heated by the warm Labour, their Tents were a hotter.

(i) The following Captains were also ordered upon this Expedition, viz. Capt. *Watson*, *Coates*, *Lawrence*, *Coleby*, and *Laws*, and all the Barges and Pinnaces of the Fleet. They went away from their Ships about Midnight, and rowed pretty far to Leeward, to avoid being seen, or the Noise of their Oars heard, and proposed landing in a small sandy Bay, behind the *Barradera* Battery, into which was a narrow Channel, between two Reefs of Rocks, and a four Gun Battery on the Strand, facing the Channel, (both unknown to every Person there) which, so soon as some of the Boats had got into the Channel, began to fire on them; but the brave Tarrs landed, and rushed in at the Embrazures, and took Possession of the Battery, before the Enemy could fire a second Time. This firing alarmed the *Barradera* Battery, and the Enemy turned three Pieces of Cannon on the Platform, which they fired with Grape Shot, so soon as the Seamen advanced; but, notwithstanding that, and the Difficulties and Badness of the Road (which was through a Morass, and where but one Man could walk a-breast, and full of Stumps of Man-groves, each a Foot or more high, the Seamen attacked it; and, after a smart, though short Resistance, carried it, took nine Prisoners, spiked up fifteen Guns, (from eighteen to twenty four Pounders) burned the Carriages, Platforms, Guard-houses, and Magazine; and it may with Justice be allowed (from the many Difficulties that attended this Action, in regard to the advantageous Situation of the *Barradera* Battery, the Boats being surpris'd with a four Gun Battery, just as they were going to land, and no Person acquainted with the Place) as bold and surpris'ing an Enterpris'e as is to be met with; and the Consternation it put the Enemy in seems to confirm the Opinion; for although *Bocachica* Castle, and the Enemy's four Ships, were not more than Musket-Shot off, yet neither they, nor *St. Joseph's* (which was still nearer) ever fired a Shot. So that it seems as if they could not believe the Thing, though they saw all in Flames. For this gallant Action the Admiral rewarded every common Man with a Dollar a-piece.

took several Prisoners (k). The next Morning, as soon as it was Day, the Enemy from *Bocchica* began to fire warmly at the Bomb-Battery, (as if they were angry at what happened the Night before) though without doing them any particular Damage; and as they were sensible of the Usefulness and advantageous Situation of this Battery, they set busily about repairing some Part of it, and on the 20th had built up some Embrasures and mounted two Guns, and fired them on the Bomb-Battery again, which the Admiral observing, ordered the *Rippon*, a sixty Gun Ship, to go and anchor as near it as possible, and keep firing on it to prevent the Enemy's working on it any farther (l), so that all the next Day the Army was in a State of Tranquility, and on *Sunday* the 22d, their grand Battery of twenty Guns being finished, about eight o' Clock in the Morning began to play very briskly on on the Castle, as did the Bomb-battery, and thirty or forty Cohorns and Royals planted on the Platform behind the Cannon (m), which the Enemy returned

as

(k) The Success of this Action may be said to have given the Army both Spirits and Pleasure, (*pro tempore*) as it freed them from the greatest Annoyance of their Camp, and gave them an Opportunity of working quietly on their Battery.

(l) Because the Enemy made such quick Dispatch in repairing some Part of the *Barradera* Battery, mounting and firing some Pieces again, the Army began to reflect, and say, the Battery was not effectually destroyed, though hundreds of Men were seen constantly at Work, and Boats with Cannon, Stores, and Fascines, passing and repassing hourly, both from *Bocchica* and the Ships: But the Truth was, the Army was not accustomed to work in that brisk Manner: No! Working was no Part of their Trade. However, when the sixty Gun Ship went in against the Battery, that the Enemy was obliged to bring their Guns to fire at her, the Army cooled in their Resentments, and all was well while the Enemy was quiet.

(m) This grand Affair having taken up near a Fortnight in raising, and many more Men employed to work than was necessary, (for there were five hundred Seamen, between two and three hundred Blacks, besides as many Pioneers as could be spared out of the Army) much Execution may be expected therefrom: But, alas! the Engineers would by no Means outdo themselves; the Battery was constructed in a Wood! and no more Ground was cleared,

as briskly from the Castle, the four Ships (*n*), (*Don Blas's* in particular) *St. Joseph's*, and some few Guns from the *Barradera*; so that the Work was warm on both Sides. On the 23d the *Boyne*, *Suffolk*, *Tilbury*, *Prince Frederick*, and *Hampton Court*, were ordered in against *Bocchica* to cannonade (*o*); but the *Boyne* having

ed, than a Space necessary for so stupendous a Building, lest the Enemy should see the Army! For so great Caution was used, that before the Wood in the Front of the Battery was cut down, it was a Doubt whether any Guns could be brought to bear on the Castle; and, as it was, no Guns could be brought to play on the Enemy's Shipping, although it was expected they would instantly fire on the Battery, and be capable of doing it the greatest Damage; (which they did) and had not an Epaulment been thrown up at the East End, every Shot from the Ships must have raked the Battery, and destroyed Numbers of Men. The Army allowed the Tars behaved gallantly; for, it must be remarked, they had Seamen to fight the Guns in the Battery, as well as to help to build it. Whether the Engineers proposed to batter the angular Point of the Bastion in Breach, is Matter of Doubt, at the first laying out of their Battery; but infinite Reasons may be assigned for the Absurdity, besides that great one, of having the Fire of two Flanks to destroy, instead of one; however, it is generally believed it was Hap-hazard; for the most impartial Judges in the Navy and Army agree, if the Enemy had cut down eighty or an hundred Paces of the Woods further round the Castle, the Undertaking would have been so difficult, as to have shocked the Science of all the Engineers, if not quite disheartned them from so daring an Enterprize.

(*n*) The Position the Enemy had laid their Ships in, was beyond all Doubt the most advantageous could be formed by Man; both for opposing any Attempt that might be made by Shipping on the Entrance into the Harbour, or annoying any Battery that could be raised ashore; and as they found no Battery against them, they failed not to play as briskly (as *Spaniards* will do when there is Nobody to hurt them) and did ten Times more Damage than the Castle.

(*o*) These Ships were ordered to cannonade purely to oblige the General, who, because the Enemy's Ships fired at his Battery, desired the Admiral would send Ships to cannonade the Castle, though there was a Battery of twenty Guns to fire against five or six (for that was all the Castle could bring to bear on the Battery) so they had their Masts and Yards shot to Pieces, and Numbers of Men killed and wounded, without doing any other Damage than beating down the Rubbish; which the Battery would have done in Half the Time, as being twice as near; for they could not come to hurt the Enemy's Ships, nor did it divert their Ships from firing at the Battery.

having anchored so far to the Leeward, as to ly exposed to the whole Fire of the Enemy's Ships and St. *Joseph's* Battery, was much shattered, and ordered off again that Night. The *Prince Frederick* and *Hampton-Court*, sharing the Fire of the Enemy that had been employed against the *Boyne*, were also much shattered by Morning, when they were likewise ordered to come off; the former having lost her Captain, and both many Men killed and wounded. The *Suffolk* and *Tilbury* happening to anchor well to the Northward, lay battering till the next Evening (and with some Success, particularly against the Breach) when the Admiral sent Orders for them to draw off. The Army now began to look on the Breach as accessible; but the Guns in the *Barradera* Battery being able to annoy them in their Attack, a Representation thereof was made to the Admiral, who immediately directed the *Princess Amelia*, *Litchfield*, and *Shoreham*, to go in and anchor as nigh it as possible, and sent the Boats of the Squadron again mann'd and arm'd, under the Command of Captain *Watson*, to destroy it (p); which they did effectually, and with scarce any Opposition; the greatest Part of the Guns in *Bocachica* Castle being now dismounted, the Army thought proper to entertain the Enemy's Ships, by widening five or six Embrazures of their Battery, and playing some Guns on them, which the Ships as civilly returned; till Night closed in, and firing ceased on both Sides (q). The

25th

(p) So soon as the Enemy saw the Boats coming to Land, and these Ships come to an Anchor close to the Battery, they deserted it, and spiked up the Guns; but Captain *Watson* and Captain *Coates* marched into it, and ripped up the Platforms, burned them and the Carriages, and effectually demolished the Battery: The Enemy fired at them from their Shipping, but without much Damage.

(q) It may be remarked, as something extraordinary, that although the Army thought the Breach just practicable, they should entirely cease firing the Night before they intended the Attack; as it is a Sort of an established Rule in all regular Sieges, to keep firing in the Night; to prevent the Enemy's removing the Rubbish that is beat down in the Day, which the Enemy would certainly have done, if they had been sufficiently strong; for

25th, in the Morning, it was discovered the Enemy had been throwing up some Fascine Works on the Ramparts; however, as they had not moved away any Rubbish from the Breach, it was resolved this Evening to attack it by Storm (r); and accordingly, soon

they began that Night a Counter-Battery of Fascines on the Ramparts, in order to have disputed it longer, which, if they had had Time to have finished, and Numbers to have carried on both Works together, (*viz.*) moving the Rubbish from the Foot of the Breach, and compleating these Counter-Batteries, they would have rendered the Attack as difficult as from the Beginning.

(r) The Army having sent in the Night to reconnoitre the Breach, and judging it surmountable, resolved this Evening to attack it, and, after having made their necessary Dispositions, sent off to acquaint the Admiral with their Design, and that, so soon as three Shells should be thrown in the Evening, by way of Signal, the Battery should begin to fire warmly, till the Soldiers were almost at the Foot of the Breach, and then to cease, and they rush in, which had the desired Effect; for, on the Battery's playing, the Enemy retired off their Ramparts, except only one Centinel, and he hid himself behind some Fascines, that the Troops mounted the Breach undiscovered, and were actually huzzaing on the Ramparts, and hoisting the *English* Flag, before the Enemy were apprised of them; who made the best of their Way out of their Castle-Gate, excepting two, who were taken Prisoners; so that there was not a Musket fired in Opposition, nor a Gun from any of the Enemy's Ships, which is both astonishing and remarkable, as their Broadsides lay to the Castle, and the Admiral (*Don Blas*) was aboard. But such was the Panick they were in, that happy was he that could get first into a Boat to save himself; and the Don did not look behind him. Each Ship was scuttled ready for sinking, and had a large square Plug in the Hole; but the *St. Philip's* People not readily getting them out, set Fire to her; the *Africa* and *St. Carlos* were sunk, as it was intended the *Galicia* should also, in order to prevent any Ship's getting through the Channel, which (had the Scheme been effected) would have rendered it difficult to pass, if practicable at all, without weighing some one or other of the Ships. This Victory (it will readily be allowed) gave the Army a great Share of Spirits, as it freed them from Hardships, (modern Gentlemen Soldiers are not used to) and gave them Possession of an Island (as well as the Castle) in which the Enemy could not come to disturb them, especially while they had got a Fleet of Ships of War to attend on them; for, to their great Glory be it spoken, they could not venture to move along Shore without Men of War to attend on them as they marched, and the

con-

soon after Sun-set a Body of Troops marched up, and mounted the Breach undiscovered, and quietly took Possession of the Castle, the Enemy flying out at the Gate, so soon as they saw the Troops on the Ramparts, and heard their Huzza's. Those aboard their Ships were in the utmost Consternation at such a sudden and successful Event, and, with all precipitate Surprise, betook themselves to their Boats, setting Fire to one of their Ships, and sinking two others. At the same Time the Attack was to be made on the Castle, (in order to divide the Enemy's Forces) the Admiral had given Orders for the Attack of the Castle of *St. Joseph* by Boats, and sent them away under the Command of Captain *Knowles*, who took Possession of it about ten a Clock at Night, the Enemy abandoning it after firing some Guns: The Boats afterwards went and took Possession of the *Galicia*, the *Spanish* Admiral's Ship, and then went to Work on cutting the Boom (*s*), and moving the *Galicia*

constant Cry was, *Why don't you come to our Assistance?* Nay, so great a Liking had they to the Sea, that they could not find their Way into the Castle, after the Breach was made, without a Sea Pilot to conduct them; and, what is worth Notice is, he was a *Spaniard*, and a Prisoner; but the General imagined he might be as good a Pilot by Land as by Sea, and so sent to the Admiral, to desire he might shew the Troops the Way into the Castle.

(*s*) The Admiral's Scheme for attacking *St. Joseph's* had drawn all the Attention of the Enemy that Way; for so soon as they saw the Boats going to Land, their Ships began to fire pretty briskly, and *St. Joseph's* Battery fired also; but as the Bushes prevented their seeing the Men, they did but little Harm. The Enemy sent several large Boats full of Men, from their Ships into the Battery, which is pretty plain they did not expect *Boccachica* would have been attacked at that Time, or consequently they would not have sent them there. Wherefore, it is evident this Scheme facilitated the Army's becoming Masters of *Boccachica*, and put an End to the Dispute sooner than was expected, or could possibly have happened, had any Nation but the pusillanimous *Spaniards* had the Defence of it; for, had the Place been defended equal to its Strength, and excellent Disposition both of the Ships and Batteries, it would have been a difficult Task, for the Fleet and Army both, to have rendered themselves Masters

licia out of the Channel; and next Morning, the Admiral in the *Princess Caroline*, the *Worcester*, and some other Ships, sailed into the Harbour of *Carthagena*, and the whole Fleet and Transports continued to sail and warp in as fast as conveniently they could. The Enemy, seeing the Admiral and several Ships got into the Harbour, began to expect a Visit at *Castillo Grande* soon; and as *Manchinilla* Fort lay opposite to it, within Gun-shot, and was not capable of making any great Defence, they thought proper to destroy it, lest we should take Possession of it, and so batter the Castle. On the 28th, the Admiral being informed of two small Batteries that guarded the *Passa Cavallos* (t), sent the *Weymouth* and *Cruiser* Sloop to demolish them, and take all the Embarkations and Canoes that were there; and disposed the Fireships and small Frigates round the Harbour, to guard every Pass and Creek, in order to cut off any Supplies going to the Town. On the 30th, the Rear-Admiral and several Ships turned up the Harbour, and anchored a small Distance from *Castillo Grande*, where the Enemy made a Shew of preparing to receive them (v), and in order

sters of it. But so soon as they saw the Castle taken, they made the best of their Way off, in what Boats they could get, and abandoned *St. Joseph's* likewise, leaving only one drunken Man behind, (who was to have blown it up) so soon as the Boats had got Possession. Captain *Coates* was left to command this Fort, and Captain *Knowles* and *Watson* went aboard the *Galicia*, where they found the Captain of her, and about sixty Men, whom they took Prisoners, and carried aboard of the Admiral, the rest of the Crew having run away with the Boats, and prevented their escaping and sinking their Ship, as was intended.

(t) *Passa Cavallos* is a Creek that parts the grand *Baru* from the Main, through which the Supplies of Provisions that come from *Tolu* and *Sina* must pass; and here the Enemy had erected two small Batteries, one of four Guns, the other of eight, which were demolished by the *Weymouth* and *Cruiser*. The latter was sent up the Creek, to bring away five or six *Sina* Hulks (Vessels so called, as being dug out of one solid Tree, and big enough, ordinarily, to carry twenty Tuns) that lay there, which were very useful to the Fleet in watering.

(v) Between *Castillo Grande* and *Manchinilla* Fort is a large Channel, that goes up as it were into another Harbour, or large

order to stop the Fleet here, had sunk seven Ships across the Channel, and moored two of their Men of War, the *Conquestodore* of sixty six Guns, and the *Dragon* of sixty. The 31st, early in the Morning, Captain *Knowles* observed the Enemy's two Men of War sunk, and not perceiving any Men in the Castle, went and acquainted Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, that it was his Opinion the Enemy had abandoned *Castillo Grande*, who immediately ordered him to weigh Anchor, and run in with his Ship, and fire on it, which he did; and the Castle making no Return, he sent his Boats ashore, and took Possession of it, and hoisted the *English* Flag: And, on the Admiral's receiving Intelligence, he ordered a proper Number of Forces to garrison it (w). The next Day Captain *Griffin* and Captain *Rentone* were sent to see if it was possible to get past the Enemy's Ships they had sunk; and finding the *Conquestodore's* Stern afloat, the *Burford* warped up, and cut the Stern Moorings, and hove her round, which opened a fair Channel, and the Bomb-Ketches, and two twenty Gun Ships went through. By this Time the Admiral, and greatest Part of the Squadron were come up the Harbour.

Mr.

large Basen; in the Middle of the Channel is a Shoal, that divides it into two Channels; on each Side the Shoal the Enemy had moored Ships, and sunk them; and in the Channel, next the Castle, had moored two sixty Gun Ships, the *Conquestodore* and *Dragon*, and untiled their Houses in the Castle, as if intended to defend it; but observing the Boats foundering, and well knowing how near the Ships could lay their Broad-Sides against it; they certainly judged right in abandoning it, and sinking their Ships; as they must have lost many Men in defending them, and those that had happened to have been left, after the Castle and Ships had been taken, must have submitted to have been Prisoners, for there was no Way of their escaping, either by Land or Water; and as their Numbers were not great, it was best collecting them in one Body, and at one Place, to make an Effort.

(w) Though this Castle was capable of making a pretty good Defence, yet the above Reasons justify the Enemy in abandoning it. There was in the Castle fifty seven Guns, which the Enemy had spiked up, and the Powder they had thrown into the Cistern of Water, and spoiled, but most of the Guns were got clear again, and the Castle was garisoned with one hundred regular Troops, and about fifty Seamen,

Mr. *Lestock* and his Division was left at *Boccachica*, with Orders to reembark the Forces and Cannon as fast as possible. The second in the Morning, the Bomb-Ketches began to play on the Town, and some of the Guns of *Castillo Grande*, that were cleared, fired on a *French* Ship that lay up at the Head of the Harbour (x), upon which the Enemy set Fire to her, and she burned the greatest Part of the Day. Next Day, the *Weymouth* getting through the Channel, the Town began to fire on her, but without doing any material Damage. Great Part of the Transports with the Troops, being now come up the Harbour, this Night the *Weymouth*, the three Fire-ships, and the *Cruiser* Sloop, being designed by the Admiral to cover the Landing of the Forces, warped over on the other Side the Harbour undiscovered by the Enemy, who, in the Morning, to shew their Resentment, gave them a Salvo of what Cannon fronted that Way; (but firing through the Bushes did no Execution) the *Cruiser* Sloop, drawing but little Water, warped up a Creek, and a Party of the Enemy, from a Breast-work they had thrown up, fired smartly on her with their Musketry, but were quickly dislodged, a brisk Fire, chiefly with Grape-Shot, having been kept all Night to scour the Woods. About five o' Clock next Morning, being the 5th, the Forces were landed (y), and, in their

(x) This *French* Ship had been supplying the Enemy with Ammunition, and had not had Time to get away before the Place was invested; and, during the Siege of *Boccachica* Castle, had been used as a Hospital Ship, to receive the Enemy's wounded, and served to carry them to Town, or fetch Ammunition or Stores from the Castle, as Occasion required; and, to prevent her being destroyed by the *English*, the Enemy chuse rather to burn her.

(y) All the Boats of the Fleet, having been ordered, to hold themselves in Readiness for Landing the Forces, each respective Transport was to shew a Signal-Light at Midnight, where the Boats went and received the several Regiments, according as directed, and from thence went and rendezvoused aboard the *Weymouth* till Dawn of Day; and, after her scouring the Woods briskly with Grape-Shot, &c. at half an Hour past four o' Clock in the Morning, they were landed at a Place called *Gratia*.

their marching up from the Water-Side, had a small Skirmish with some of the Enemy's Troops that had made a Lodgment in the Woods, whom they soon put to Flight; and about a Mile farther were attacked a second Time, but the Enemy as soon shewed their Backs again. Finding the Country open thereabouts, the Army did not chuse to make any farther Advances, so they pitched on a Place for encamping, and the Evening

tin, formerly a Country-House hired by the *South-Sea* Factors, and one *MacPherson*, who had also been in that Company's Service, and was well acquainted with the Country, was their Guide. But as, throughout the Whole, Things were done without Order, or Method, so they went on still; for, notwithstanding the Army had been apprised of the Enemy's having made Lodgments along the Road, yet they landed without a Grenado-Shell, or a Field-Piece; and were likewise told the Road was even, and able to sustain the Weight of the heaviest Cannon. However, Providence continued to favour them better than their own Prudence could have guided, and happily they were landed, with the Loss only of one Man, and two or three wounded, although some Parties of the Enemy attacked them twice: At which Time the Ships proved of great Service, as they could see every Motion the Enemy made, and fired among them very successfully; for no sooner did they attempt to make a Stand and draw up, than the Shot dispersed them, and swept off Numbers; so that if the Army had vouchsafed to have pushed their Success, it is a general received Opinion (even amongst themselves now) they might have rendered themselves Masters of the Castle of *St. Lazare* that Day, even without Field-Pieces; for the whole Force of the Town was out against them (as they were told by some Prisoners they took, and some Deferrers) and very impolitically divided into several Bodies; and in the Panick they were in, and each Party running different Ways, it would have been no difficult Task to have rendered themselves Masters of that small Redoubt, if not succeeded in forcing the City-Gates; for what had they to do, but to follow the Enemy close at their Heels, and slaughter them? Before they had got into the Town, the other must; for when they were mixed in a Body amongst their Enemy, the Town dared not venture to have fired, for fear of killing their own People; but, instead of making Use of any of these Advantages, they contented themselves in taking Possession of the Ground the Enemy had left them Masters of, and there posted their advanced Guards, and retired with the main Body behind *La Papa* to encamp; and here almost as many Days were spent, in forming an Encampment, as at *Bocachica*.

ing sent a Party up to *La Papa* to take Possession of that, as the Enemy had abandoned it (z). In the mean While all possible Dispatch was made in landing the Baggage, Provision, Cannon, Ammunition, &c. (a) which the Enemy surprisingly suffered, notwithstanding the landing Place was within Reach of the Guns of *St. Lazare*; yet they fired but seldom, for it appeared afterwards their Attention was more towards their own Safety, (or 'tis certain they might have done a great deal of Mischief) for whilst the Army were employed, and getting their Things ashore, the Enemy were as busy in making a Fascine-Battery of four Pieces of Cannon on the Brow of the Hill, and carrying on a Trench (or Line) round the Foot of the Castle, which they completed in a very short Time (b), quicker than the Army could make a Battery on-ly

(z) *La Papa* is a Convent which stands on the Top of the highest Hill near *Carthagena*, and was a most advantageous Part for observing the Enemy's Motions, as it overlooked the Town and Country for many Leagues round about.

(a) Though it might have been expected, from the Loss and Destruction of Ordnance-Stores at *Bocachica*, more Care would have been taken here, yet, instead of that, the worthy Officer of the Train doubled his Neglect, and Things were in much more Disorder and Confusion than they were there, notwithstanding here was Choice of Ground to pitch upon for an Artillery-Park; but it was too much Trouble and Labour to move the Stores from the Place where they were first put down in at Landing, and required more Attendance than could be spared from the Bortle, (and it is a well known Proverb, *When the Shepherd's away, the Flock will stray*) so that, out of two or three hundred Men that were appointed to attend this Service, it was well if thirty were found at Work.

(b) When the Army landed, there were scarce any Works worth Notice round the Castle of *St. Lazare*, but a Fascine-Battery of five Guns on the North-Side of the Hill (which was built the Year before, when Admiral *Vernon* bombarded the Town) and was of no Service, but in case of Approaches being made that Way: But as the Enemy saw the Army (disposed to rest rather than Work) go on slowly, they took Occasion to improve their Time, and with unwearied Diligence set to Work, and in three Days Time completed a four Gun Battery, and entrenched themselves in Lines round about the Foot of the Castle, which were stronger, and of much more Importance than the Castle

ly for three Mortars, and throw up a small Breast-Work for their Advance-Guards. But no Care was yet taken to cut off the Communication between Town and Country (c). Complaints now began to be made, that the Number of Sick was greatly increased in the Camp; upon which the Admiral immediately supplied them with a Detachment of Lord *James Cavendish* and Colonel *Bland's* Regiments, that had remained

Castle itself, and drew those Guns off the Fascine-Battery on the North-Port, and mounted them in this new Battery, and saluted the Army frequently with them, whilst they were working on their Bomb-Battery and Lodgment for their advanced Guards.

(c) It has been remarked, that neither General nor Engineer could be prevailed on to cut off the Communication, notwithstanding the Admiral represented the Necessity thereof, as the most sure Means to distress the Enemy, and had sent the *Dunkirk* to anchor off the *Boquilla*, to prevent any Embarkation bringing Supplies by Water, as he had done the *Falmouth* at the grand *Baru*, on the Outside of *Passa Cavallos*, (before the taking of *Bocachica*) which effectually prevented any Refreshments coming to the Enemy from *Tolu*, and the River *Sina*, their principal Markets; yet nothing was of Weight enough for its being done here, although so very easy, and the Army were complaining heavily for Want of Refreshments, and yet suffered Supplies daily to go into the Town. The *Boquilla* is the Mouth of the Lake (behind *Carthagena*) that opens into the Sea, where the Enemy kept a Guard of about an hundred Men, and was the only Way possibly they had left for Supplies to come to them; and though fresh Provisions were scarce in the Camp, and would have been exceedingly beneficial to the Sick, yet so little Pains did the Army care to take to get it, that, when the General was acquainted that a Drove of three or four hundred Head of Oxen were going along the Strand, he did not dispatch a Party to intercept them, or endeavour to cut them off, not in three Hours after he had been informed of the Thing, and then the Cattle were going into the Town. But so far were the Army from being disposed to cut off the Communication on that Side, that they were continually forming Ideas of the Enemy's coming that Way to attack them, and that they were actually raising Batteries on some of the Islands in the Lake, to drive them out of the Camp, and could not be convinced to the contrary, till the Admiral ordered a large Canoe to be carried over Land, and launched into the Lake, which was manned and armed, and an Officer of the *Weymouth* and a Land-Officer sent in her round the Lake to reconnoitre; upon whose Return those dreadful Apprehensions were dissipated.

mained aboard the Ships as Part of their Compliments, and a Body of such *Americans* as were fit for Duty (*d*).

Upon this Reinforcement, and the Apprehensions of the rainy Seasons, which were daily expected, on the eighth, in the Afternoon, a Land Council of War was held (*e*), wherein it was resolved to attack the Castle and Trenches of *St. Lazare*, (without first raising a Battery to make a Breach) and to this Resolution the Engineer joined in Opinion (*f*). Accordingly, on the ninth in the Morning, between Three and Four o'Clock, the Attack was made, and maintained very resolutely on both Sides till between Six and Seven, when

(*d*) From the first Sight of the *American* Troops they were despised, and, as many of them were *Irish*, (suspected Papists) were never employed till now; but as Sickness increased amongst the others (and hourly Attacks expected from the Enemy) it was thought expedient to have them ashore; and though it is most certain, there was scarce one but knew what Opinion had been conceived of them, nay, indeed, told them, that, had not the Fellows been better than they were taken for, it was enough to have exasperated them to have deserted. The other Soldiers of Lord *James Cavendish* and Col. *Bland's* Regiments were as good Troops as any on the Expedition; and, after this Reinforcement, it was expected the Communication would have been immediately cut off, (as it had been suggested Numbers could not be spared before) but so far from that, that the Army still complained that they had not Men enough to relieve their Guards; and, indeed, according to the Number they mounted, *Marlborough's* Army would scarce have been sufficient; for the Advance-Guard consisted of five hundred Men, the Picket eight hundred, besides several other Out-Guards of one hundred, and some fifty; whereas the Enemy had but one Guard (that faced this Way) without their Work, and that of seven Men only. Thus were the poor Wretches harassed.

(*e*) When the Council of War met, several of the general Officers and Colonels dissented from this Resolution, as judging it too rash an Undertaking, without a proper Breach being made first, or at least before the Place had been well reconnoitred; but, in order to solve this last Difficulty, there were several Deserters that offered to go as Guides, and three of the most intelligent were pitched upon.

(*f*) The principal Engineer being killed at *Boccachica*, his Successor (being none of the most knowing in the Science) did not chuse any Works should be taken in hand, as they would expose his Ignorance, so chearfully gave into that Opinion.

when the Enemy obliged the Forces to retreat after a considerable Loss of Officers and Men (g). After the Miscarriage of this Scheme (which was the Occasion of the Town's not being taken) the Army sickened Surprisingly fast, and those that were killed being esteemed the Flower of the Flock, the General declared

(g) After the Majority of the Council of War had determined on the Attack, a proper Time was now the Question; as to which the Deserters informed them, about two o' Clock in the Morning would be the best Time; for the Guards from the Town, that nightly patroled round the Foot of the Hill, would by that Time be returned and gone to their respective Homes, because, as Duty went hard (their Numbers being but small) it was customary for them, as soon as they had performed their Rout, to go to Bed; and farther observed, that when a *Spaniard* has laid himself down to sleep, is is no easy Task to raise him to fight; but these Arguments were of no Force to the General; just before Day was his Time; accordingly, about Four o' Clock in the Morning the Attack began, and a Party of Grenadiers, along with Colonel *Grant*, entred the Trenches at the Foot of the Castle, but, not being sustained, were cut off, and Colonel *Grant* shot through the Body. After this, instead of rushing in, Sword in Hand, and mingling with the Enemy in the Trenches, a full Stop was made, and the Men stood firing in Platoons; those that had Room, and could wheel off for others, did, but the greatest Part stood and fired all their Ammunition away, while the Enemy (as it was now Day-Light, and they could take Aim) were mowing them down, like Grass, with their Cannon, Musketry and Grenadoes; notwithstanding which, the Troops faced them like Lions, and wanted but to have been led on, or told what they were to have done, and they certainly would have taken the Place. But, instead of that, from the most excellent Disposition that was made, no Officer attempted to lead them on, and the Grenado-Shells, that should have been in the Front, and distributed among the Soldiers, were in Boxes in the Rear; nor was there one Length of lighted Match among them. The Wool-Packs and Scaling-Ladders were also in the Rear. But when Colonel *Grant* entred the Trenches, such Call was made for them, that some few were carried up the Hill; however, as he, poor Gentleman, fell, Nobody else tried to make Use of them; and so amongst other Things they were left for the Enemy. As this Scheme was but badly formed from the Beginning, (and indeed may be properly called the General's own Scheme) so it as unfortunately ended; for the Admiral, not being acquainted with this Resolution of the Council of War, (either by Letter or Message) had not an Opportunity
of

clared he was no longer in a Condition to defend himself, much more to carry on a Siege against the Place, and hoped, if the Admiral (who had ordered the *Weymouth* to erect a Bomb-Battery, which was finished and played in two Days) expected any Thing to be done, he would order some Ships in to cannonade the Town (b), otherways desired these Things might be considered

of acting in Conjunction with them, and assisting them with a Body of Seamen, as it is evident he would have done; for, as soon as he was acquainted the Fort was attacked, and got up and saw the Troops at a Stand, the Instant a Signal could be seen (at Dawn of Day) he made one for all the Boats in the Fleet manned and armed, and sent them with Orders to follow the General's Directions; but it was too late, before they got ashore the Troops were returned from the Attack.

Various are the Accounts of the Losses sustained in this Action; but it is generally believed, that there were upwards of one hundred Men killed, and near two hundred wounded, thirty of whom were taken Prisoners. Numbers of Arms, Colours, Drums, Wool-Packs, Grenadoes, Pick-Axes, Shovels, Scaling-Ladders, &c. were left behind in the Retreat; which the Enemy arrogantly diverted themselves withal, for some Time, on the Top of the Hill, taking Care to let the Army see them.

As when Faults are committed, the first Thing sought after is an Excuse; so, not succeeding in this Attack, the Army now fell to blaming the Guides, saying they had led them the wrong Way. The Guides, again, say the Army would not follow them the Way they would have led them; but, had Reason alone been their Guide, sure they would have attacked the Castle on the weakest Side; (for they all knew one Side was defenceless) whereas they attacked it on the strongest Side, where the Hill was most difficult of Access; and, when they found themselves repulsed, and at a Loss what to do, the speedier they made their Retreat, the smaller had been their Loss.

(b) The Admiral had sent several Officers in to sound, and try if Ships might come near enough to batter, who all gave it as their Opinions, that there could not more than three Ships possibly, anchor at the upper End of the Harbour; and, if they were laid but in a Foot Water more than they drew, they would not be in a Point-Blank-Shot, and consequently could do no material Execution; however, to convince the General that Ships could be of no Manner of Service to him, the Admiral caused the *Galicia* (one of the Spanish Ships) to be fitted proper for battering, by forming, between each Port, Merlons (or Cafes) of six Foot thick, and filled with rammed Earth or Sand, and sent her in to cannonade the Town; but it was soon found she could not
come

dered in a general Council of War of Sea and Land Officers ; and accordingly, on the 15th, a Council of War was held, who came to a Resolution (upon the General's Representation of the bad State of the Army) (i), to have the Cannon and Forces reimbarcked with all convenient Speed, and the 17th, in the Night, the Troops were accordingly (k) taken off the Shore.

Nothing remained now, but to get the Fleet and Transports ready for Sea, and to demolish the Castles and Fortifications already taken, which last was effectually done by blowing them up, and, by the 12th of May, the whole Fleet and Forces had taken Leave of *Carthagera*.

APPEN-

come near enough to do any Service ; for the Enemy had demolished her so, in two or three Hours, that she would have sunk in half an Hour more, if she had not been drawn off ; and it may be established as a general Rule, for Ships to go by, that unless they can come within half a Musket or Pistol Shot of a Fortification, it will have the Advantage of them, for the farther you lie off, the more Guns they can bring to bear against you ; whereas, when you go so near, there can no more Guns annoy you, than are mounted within the Length of your Ship ; and the Difference of Briskness in firing, betwixt a Ship and a Fort, is so great, besides the Odds in Number of Guns, that it is impossible to withstand a Ship long. After this Experiment the *Galicia* was burned.

(i) After the famous Battle of *St. Lazare*, the Troops sickened very fast, infomuch that, by Account delivered in (and the General's Report) between *Thursday* Morning and *Friday* Night, they had dwindled away from 6645 to 3200, and 1200 of these were *Americans*, and not esteemed fit for Service.

(k) When the Council of War agreed to the Forces being imbarcked, the General urged that they might come off in the Night, lest the Enemy should make a Sortie, so that the Boats were ordered ashore about nine o' Clock, and, from the Apprehensions they were in of the Enemy's being at their Heels, many of them left their Baggage, and Numbers of them their Tents and Arms, which the Enemy came the next Morning and picked up. The Tents they pitched upon *St. Lazare* Hill, and other Places, where they might best be seen, and, by a Flag of Truce that had Occasion to pass the next Day, about Exchange of Prisoners, they failed not to express their Astonishment at the precipitate Retreat of the Army. Thus ended this famous Expedition, that was the greatest and most expensive that ever entred the *American* Seas, and which *Europe* gazed on with Admiration and Attention.

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APPENDIX.

IN order more fully and clearly to form a Judgment of the foregoing Expedition, it may not be improper to subjoin this Narrative of the Enemy's Situation, Strength, and Disposition at *Carthagena*, as the Fleet and Forces found them on their Arrival there; and, in order to carry it on agreeable to the Advances that were made, begin with a Disposition of *Punta Canoa* Bay, where the Fleet first anchored. This Bay is about five Miles to the North West of the City of *Carthagena*, but not an extraordinary good anchoring Place, as the Water is shoal a great Way off the Shore, and the Coast pretty strait, that Ships are not much sheltered with the Point of Land from the Violence of the Breezes that generally blow. In the Bottom of this Bay is an Entrance into the great Lake of *Jeséa*, (called the *Boquilla*) where the Enemy had a small Fascine-Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, and kept a Guard; but, upon the Fleet's Arrival, and during the Time they continued to ly there, a considerable Number of the Enemy's Forces, both Horse and Foot, kept constantly there, expecting a Descent. The next Place of Note was the *Cruizes*, where the Enemy kept a Guard ordinarily of a hundred Men. This Place is about half Way from the *Boquilla* to the Town, and guards a narrow Creek or Pass from the Town to the Lake, called *Passa de Juan D'Ingola*, through which Supplies come in Canoes from the other Side of the Lake to the Town. As for the City itself, Nature has fortified that against any Attempt by Sea, the Water shoaling near a League off, and the Shore being plentifully bounded with Rocks; besides, the Sea is very seldom smooth, so that it is difficult at all Times landing. However, as the Enemy knew the Bravery of those they had to deal with, they began to wall this Side of the Town, and make a Ravelin in the Middle, there being already a strong Bastion at each End. *Bocca Grande* being the next Place the Enemy suspected an Attempt might be designed, had posted two of their Men of War, the *Conquestadore* of Sixty six Guns, and the *Dragon* of sixty, to guard it, and began two Fascine-Batteries, one on each Point of the Entrance. This Passage, called *Bocca Grande*, was formerly the principal Entrance into the Harbour, but, by Storms and the Force of the Sea, a Bank was thrown up, which quite closed the Entrance, and then it was called *Bocca Serrada*; but as strange Revolutions are frequent in these Countries, within these few Years this Passage has broke out again, and there is now nine or ten Foot Water in it. About three Miles below this, on the Island of *Terra Bomba*, was a small Fort of four Guns, called *Battery de Chamba*;

Chamba; and half a Mile farther, a Fascine-Battery of twelve Guns, both of which the Enemy had abandoned. The next Places of Defence were the Forts of *St. Philip* and *St. Jago*, one of seven Guns, the other of fifteen, which served as Redoubts to the Castle of *Boccachica*. One of these Forts was built on the Rock *Ponti* landed on, and probably to prevent any one's Landing there again, especially so easily he did. The Castle of *Boccachica* was the Enemy's chief Dependence, as it guarded the Entrance into the Harbour. It is a regular Square, with four Bastions well built, and was capable of making a stout Defence if well garisoned, and would have been much stronger had the Glacis and Counterscarp been finished. There were mounted in it eighty two Guns, and three Mortars, and the Enemy had cleared three or four hundred Yards of the Woods round it, to prevent Approaches being made undiscovered, as *Ponti* did in 1697. On the other Side the Harbour's Mouth was a Fascine-Battery of fifteen Guns, called the *Barradera*; and, in a small Bay a-back of that, another Battery of four Guns; and facing the Entrance of the Harbour, on a small flat Island, stood *St. Joseph's* Fort of twenty one Guns: From this Fort to *Boccachica* Castle a Boom and Cables were fixed across, fastned with three large Anchors at each End; and just within the Boom was moored in a Line four Men of War, the *Galicia* of sixty six Guns, (aboard which was the Admiral Don *Blas D'Leso*) the *Africa* and *St. Carlos*, each of sixty six Guns, and the *St. Philip* of seventy Guns, which spread the Width of the Harbour's Mouth, that there was not Room for a Ship either to pass a Head or a Stern of them, so that it was impossible for Shipping to force an Entrance into the Harbour; and, had the Enemy here made a Defence equal to the admirable Disposition they had formed, it must have been a difficult Task for the Fleet to have got in, even after *Boccachica* Castle was taken. About four or five Miles from hence is a Creek, or Passage, that parts the Grand *Baru* from the Main, called *Passa Cavallos*, through which there is Water enough for small Vessels: This Pass the Enemy had defended with two Fascine-Batteries, one of eight Guns, the other of four, as well to protect their own Embarkations that come this Way with Provisions from *Tolu*, and the River *Sima*, as to prevent any Attempts being made this Way. The next Place of Defence was *Castillo Grande*, which is about eight Miles up the Harbour. This Castle is a regular Square with four Bastions, strong and well built, and defended to the Land by a wet Ditch and Glacis proper, and one Face towards the Sea has a Raveline, and a double Line of Guns. This Castle can mount sixty one Guns, though there were but fifty seven in it. Opposite to this was a Horse-shoe Battery of twelve Guns, called *Manchinilla*; and in the Middle, between these two Forts, is a large Shoal with not above two or three Foot Water on it, which divides the Channel into two: In each of these Passages were Ships sunk across, to prevent, if possible, the Fleet's getting by; for that Part of the Harbour

Harbour above these Castles is a perfect Bason, and seems rather like one Harbour within another, so that if some of the Ships could not have got past to have covered the Troops landing where they did, they must have marched several Miles, and been greatly exposed; besides, it would have been excessively difficult transporting the Cannon, neither could the Bomb-Ketches have got near enough this Way to have diverted the Town; so that the Intent of this Disposition was exceeding good, had it been effectually executed, but Fear made the Enemy work in too much Hurry. Near three Miles farther up the Harbour, on two flat sandy Islands, or Keys, stands the famous City of *Carthagena*, and *Himani*, called its Suburbs, which are both irregular Figures, but well fortified to the Land with strong Bastions at proper Distances, and Lakes and Morasses running round them; and the Water at the Head of the Harbour shoal so far off, that Ships cannot come near enough to do any material Execution with their Guns, which adds much to its Strength.

About a Quarter of a Mile from the Gate of *Himani*, on a pretty high Eminence, stands the Castle (or Redoubt) of *St. Lazare*, which in itself is but trifling, but its Situation very advantageous, and by some new Works, lately thrown up, much strengthened. This Redoubt overlooks all the Town, but has a Brow of a Hill (about four hundred Yards from it) that overlooks it as much, and entirely commands it, where would have been a proper Place to have raised a Battery, which the Enemy full well knew, for they constantly kept a Guard there, to observe the Army's Motions. As it was this famous Castle put an End to the Siege of *Carthagena*, a particular Description of it may not be unwelcome.

The Hill it stands on is about fifty or sixty Foot high, naturally steep, but made more so by the Earth out of the Trenches and Lines being thrown over the Brow. The Castle is a Square of about fifty Foot, with three Demi-Bastions, two Guns in each Face, one in each Flank, and three in each Curtain. When the Army first landed, there were no material Works about the Castle, but a Fascine-Battery of five Guns at the North-End of the Hill, facing the Brow of the commanding Hill above mentioned; but, whilst they were encamping, &c. the Enemy cut Lines round the Foot of the Castle, and erected another Fascine-Battery on the South-Brow of the Hill, and brought four Guns out of the North-Battery, and mounted in this, as it commanded the Ascent of the Hill best; these Lines ran in Traverses, and communicated from Battery to Battery, and were a better Defence, and much stronger, than all the other Works together. After the Attack, the Enemy being able to judge where their Foible lay, mounted two Guns in the Lines, against the angular Point of one of the Bastions (which was not defended) where the Troops ascended the Hill, and to the South Part of the Hill lengthened their Lines, and made a Stair-Case up the Hill to the Fascine-Battery, and a Brest-Work cross the Road, from the Foot of the

the Hill down to the Water-Side, which effectually blocked themselves up, and was a Security against the Army's making a second Attack, and coming at them the right Way, as they might have done at first, had they taken the Guide's Advice. The Side next the Town is quite defenceless, and the Way into the Castle up a Ladder, on that Side, which draws up like a Bridge.

From the several Examinations of Deserters, it appeared the Number of the Enemy did not exceed four Thousand, (regular Forces, Seamen, Militia, Blacks, and *Indians* included) and daily Experience convinced us of the Goodness of their Engineers, Bombardiers, and Gunners, as Desertion and Cowardice convinced us of the Badness of others.

Having given an Account of the Enemy's Situation and Strength, it may likewise be necessary to relate some Account of the State of the Army, and what pretty Instruments and Materials they were furnished withal. That the whole Body of the Troops that came from *England* (unless two Regiments) were raw, new raised, undisciplined Men, is a Fact known to every one; and the greatest Part of the Officers commanding them, either young Gentlemen, whose Quality or Interest intitled them to Preferment, or abandoned Wretches of the Town, whose Prostitution had made them useful on some dirty Occasion, and by Way of Reward were provided for in the Army; but both these Sorts of Gentlemen had never seen any Services, consequently knew not properly how to act or command; so that the worthy old experienced Officers, who had served long and well, underwent a continual Hardship, in teaching and disciplining a young raw Army, at a Time when they were on Service, and every one ought to have been Masters of their Trade, instead of having it to learn; and thus, by more frequently exposing themselves, most of them were knocked on the Head. As for the *American* Troops, they were in general many Degrees worse, but the Officers in particular, who were composed of Blacksmiths, Taylors, Shoemakers, and all the Banditti that Country affords, insomuch that the other Parts of the Army held them in Scorn. And for Engineers, Bombardiers, and Gunners, worse never bore the Name, or could be picked out of all *Europe*.

Amongst the ten Engineers, there was but one who ever saw a Siege, (and that was the simple Siege of *Gibraltar*) and he was killed at *Bocachica*, in the Midst of his own defenceless Works; so that the rest may justly have been said to be left without a Head. As for the Bombardiers and Gunners, the Colonel commanding the Train was in his grand Climacterick, and consequently very unfit to be sent upon this Expedition; but he, poor Gentleman, was soon dispatched, (Thanks to the Ignorance of the Engineers) and his Successor took Care to render himself as unfit for Duty, by Excess of Drinking, as old Age rendered the other; and as to Interiors of both Sorts, Bombardiers and Cannoneers, many of them were Country Fellows, who told the General, they were provided for in the Train, for voting for

Mr.

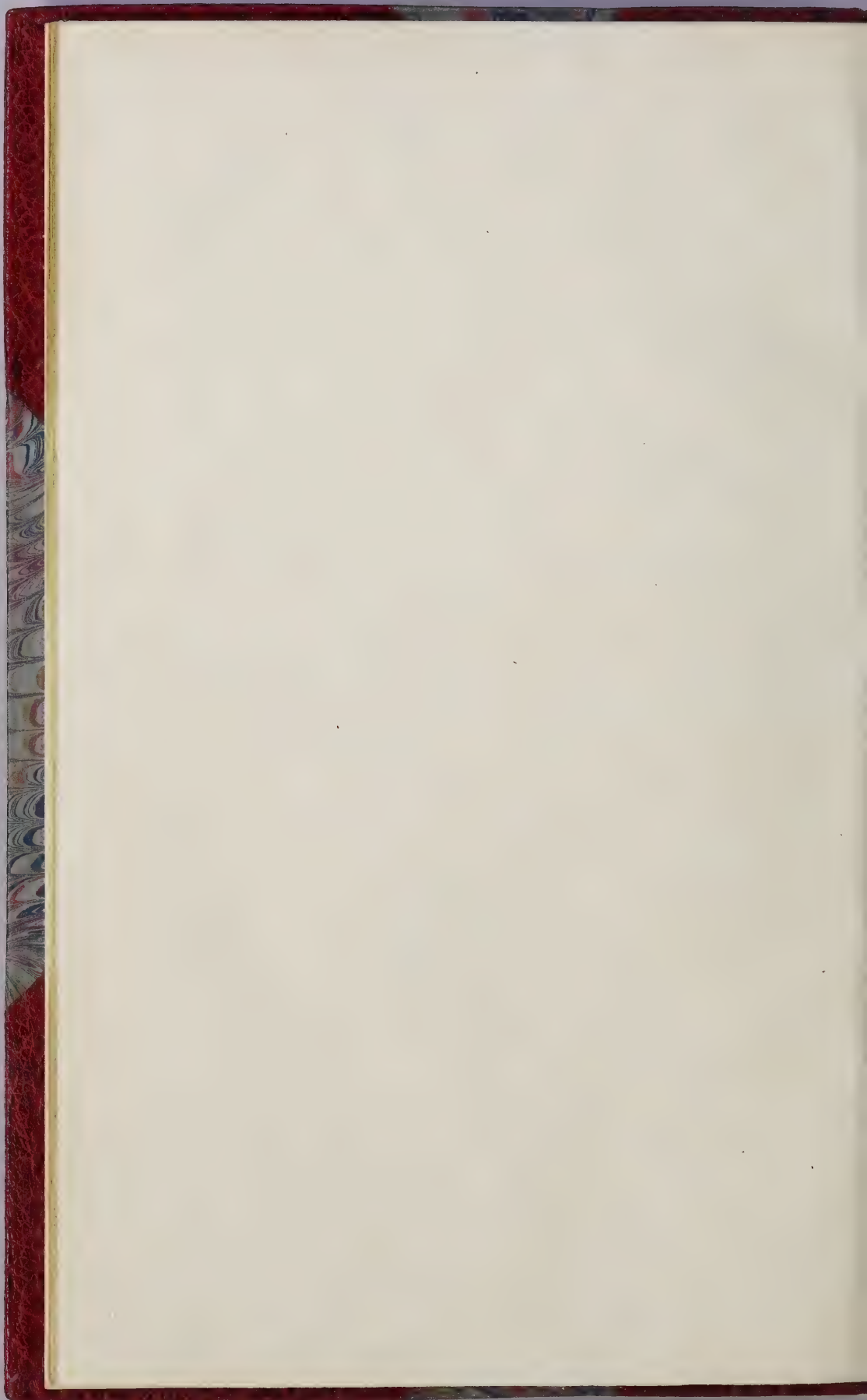
Mr. — and Mr. such a one, &c. Out of these few that were good, by constant Attendance, and Duty's falling hard, few were left, and indeed they had not many Opportunities of shewing their Abilities, the Materials they were provided withal being mostly bad; for two Thirds of the Bomb-Shells, either broke short in the Air, or their Fuses went out, and they never broke at all, nor were there one in three of the Grenadoes would burst; the Shells were so thick, and the Cavity so small, they would not hold Powder sufficient to crack them; nay, so little Care was taken in providing and packing up proper Materials for a Train of Artillery, that out of eight Pieces of Battering-Cannon-Principals, one was found defective and unserviceable, and the Expedition had like to have set forward without a Plank or Joist for Platforms for the Guns, or any Bill-Hooks to cut Fascines and clear the Ground, had not Lord Cathcart been informed these Things were wanting, and wrote timely to have them supplied before the Fleet sailed, which lay then at *St. Hellens*.

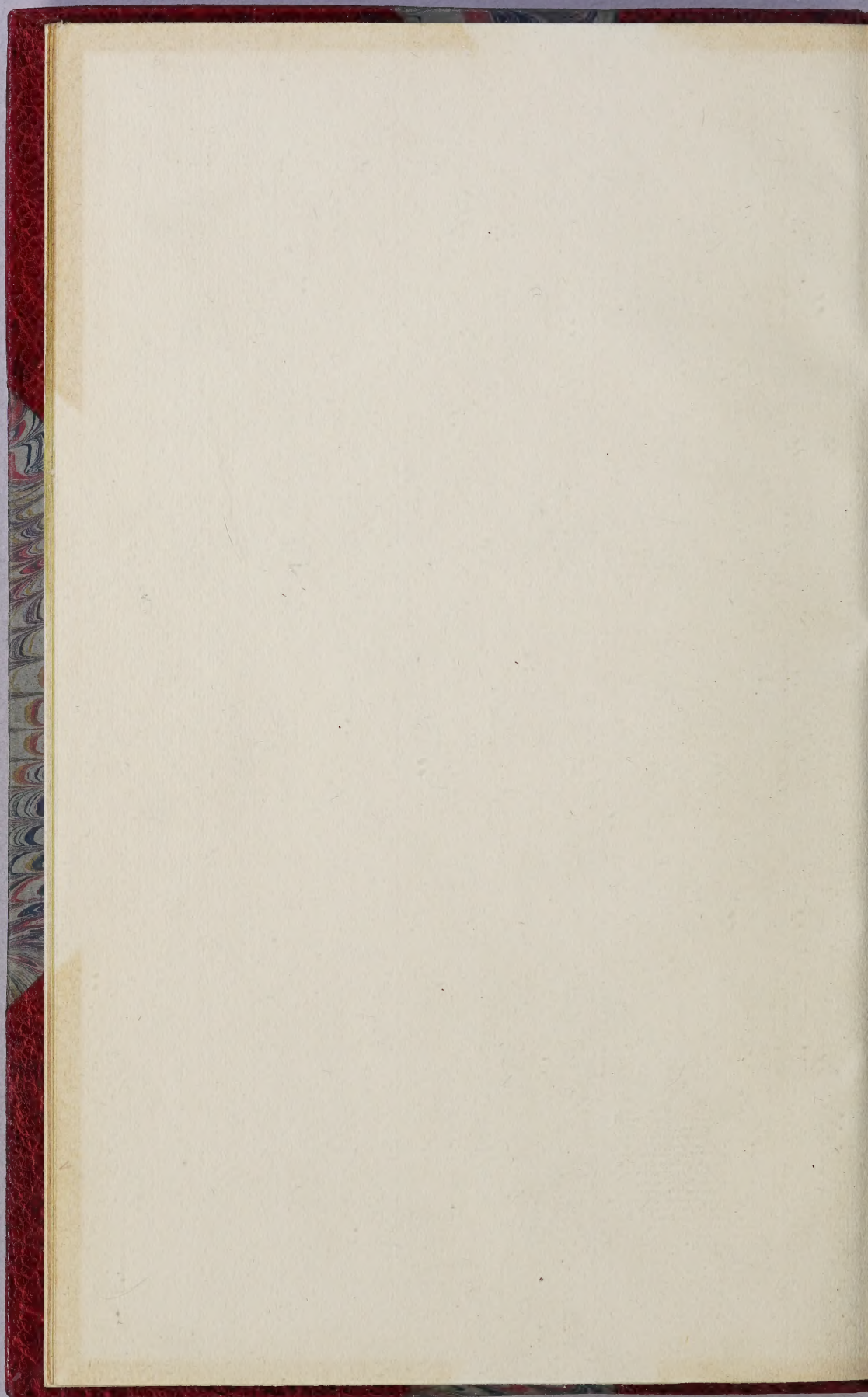
Upon the Whole, the Service that has been performed best demonstrates the Goodness of this Army: How much it has suffered, as well as the Reputation of the Nation, by the Death of Lord *Cotburt*, the End of the Expedition must resolve.

Thus much may be said in Behalf of the common Soldiers, though they were raw and undisciplined, they wanted not for Courage and Resolution becoming *Englishmen*.

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